

Worksheet 6. Application Summary

This worksheet will be posted on the web to notify the public of requests for critical use exemptions beyond the 2005 phase out for methyl bromide. Therefore, this worksheet cannot be claimed as CBI.

1. Name of Applicant: Weyerhaeuser Company Southern Regeneration

2. Location: Southeast United States: including Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, and South Carolina

3. Crop: Loblolly pine forest seedlings and various species of hardwoods

4. Pounds of Methyl Bromide Requested 2005 49500

5. Area Treated with Methyl Bromide 2005 165 acres units

6. If methyl bromide is requested for additional years, reason for request:

This amount treats 38% of our production area. This will be needed until there is a breakthrough in technology and a feasible alternative is identified.

2006	<u>49500</u> lbs.	Area Treated	<u>165</u>	<u>acres</u>	units
2007	<u>49500</u> lbs.	Area Treated	<u>165</u>	<u>acres</u>	units

Place an "X" in the column(s) labeled "Not Technically Feasible" and/or "Not Economically Feasible" where appropriate. Use the "Reasons" column to describe why the potential alternative is not feasible.

Potential Alternatives	Not Technically Feasible	Not Economically Feasible	Reasons
BASIMID (dazomet)	x	x	1) Basamid and MIT agents demonstrate a lack of uniformity in efficacy as a soil fumigant treatment within and across bareroot nurseries. (2). Losses in seedling packable yields can vary unpredictably from the same as MB to lower by 20-40/LBF according to our studies. (3). Seedling losses are often a result of numerous small caliper and short trees. (4) Chemical and application costs will remain the same as MB if not higher given the need for more irrigation water required during fumigation. (5) Temperature restrictions during incorporation would greatly reduce nursery flexibility in performing spring fumigation.
Metam Sodium	x	x	1) Basamid and MIT agents demonstrate a lack of uniformity in efficacy as a soil fumigant treatment within and across bareroot nurseries. (2). Losses in seedling packable yields can vary unpredictably from the same as MB to lower by 20-40/LBF according to our studies (3). Seedling losses are often a result of numerous small caliper and short trees. (4) Chemical and application costs will remain the same as MB if not higher given the need for more irrigation water required during fumigation. (5) Temperature restrictions during incorporation would greatly reduce nursery flexibility in performing spring fumigation.
Telone-C-17- 35		x	Telone/Chloropicrin over three pine crops had to be abandoned after the second year due to excessive nutsedge invasion. Failure to eradicate nutsedge at fumigation is the first step to spread of this weed during various cultural practices. Mechanical weed control as an alternative to effective herbicides is not economically viable.
Tillam	x		Studies we reviewed indicate Tillam in conjunction with Telone T-17 provides good control of noxious nursery weeds such as purple and yellow nutsedge which we typically struggle against. However, Tillam is currently registered for use on tomato, tobacco and beets only and presently unavailable for use on pine. It is an option we cannot currently pursue
Methyl Iodide		x	While studies indicate methyl iodide applied with Chloropicrin provides effective control against a broad spectrum of nursery pests including nutsedge, its cost at \$ 4000-5000/acre is prohibitive.